

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

E. CUSHMAN, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. III.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1840.

NO. 15.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE
Office, corner of Main and Asylum Streets,
Third story, entrance 184½ Main st.

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city furnished by the carrier at
\$2.00 per annum.

Papers sent by mail, at \$2.00 payable in advance
with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. to
agents becoming responsible for six or more subscri-
bers.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the usual
terms of advertising in this city.

All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS on subjects
connected with the paper, must be addressed to the
EDITOR—post paid.

Printed by WALTER S. WILLIAMS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Secretary.

Emblems of the Visible Church.

My object is to show, that the ordinances
and government of the visible church are emblems
illustrative of the Church Spiritual and Church
Triumphant. Types and shadows seem to have
been among the very first means of communica-
tion the language of revelation. Thus, the first
generation was taught the necessity of an Atonement,
no doubt, by the sacrifice of beasts—or to
consider the Jewish church in the wilderness,
could it have been possible that Moses should have
been repeatedly charged to be so particular, in
every respect according to the pattern shown him
in the mount, if there had not been some design,
which rendered exactness and order in the Jewish
church essential? "He that despised Moses' law,
died without mercy under two or three witness-
es." We may reasonably conclude that the
Gospel Church is not less important, seeing it is
the order of a better dispensation. If it was the
design in the Jewish economy, in various ways,
to form patterns of the Heavenly things them-
selves, (Heb. ix: 9, 23.) much more may we expect
the Gospel Church to resemble the Heavenly,
not only in a different, but in a more perfect
manner.

The ordinances of the Gospel Church, and the
laws by which they are to be regulated, are de-
serving our attention, inasmuch as they are cal-
culated to point us to the Lamb of God, and there-
by lead our minds forward to the final consumma-
tion of all things; to the resurrection of the dead
and eternal glory, a perfect communion in Heav-
en. The Gospel ordinances are not numerous,
therefore they should be considered the more im-
portant, with respect to the instruction that may
be derived from them.

The first ordinance of the Gospel is Baptism.
It is the door into the visible Church, a prepara-
tion service for the enjoyment of Church privi-
leges, and acknowledges a Baptism of repentance,
that is, a death to sin, and a rising to a newness
of life in Christ, and it also affords an expression
of our faith in Christ, with respect to the death
and resurrection of the body, as a preparatory
state for the Kingdom of Heaven. Many ideas
are expressed in the ordinance of Baptism. The
most important is, the idea of washing or cleans-
ing, which respects a state of fitness, or prepara-
tion. This idea renders it important as a sym-
bol. As baptism is a pre-requisite to church mem-
bership and to communion in the visible church;
even so, a spiritual Baptism, a repentance, a death
to sin, and a resurrection to newness of life in
Christ, is a pre-requisite to the enjoyment of the
Spiritual Church on earth. In like manner, also,
we must submit to natural death, and be raised to
a justified state, before we can enter the Church
Triumphant. A preparation for either of these is
very properly expressed in the ordinance of Bap-
tism, and the privileges that follow it. It teaches
us that we must be first prepared for that rest that
remaineth to the people of God.

May we be resigned to the preparatory scenes,
considering Him who has gone before to open the
way whereby we may follow and be saved, and
may we ever be ready to say with our Saviour,
when he anticipated his agonizing death, "I have
a Baptism to be baptized with," before I can par-
ticipate in the joys of that glorious rest in Heav-
en. May we be conducted through the valley
of the shadow of death safely, and then our souls
raised perfected to the realms of eternal happi-
ness.

The idea of death, and resurrection from the
dead, is expressed in the ordinance of Baptism.
The breath of life is suspended (or rather con-
cealed,) for a moment, while the body is immer-
sed, after which it is resumed, or manifested again.
So it is in a spiritual Baptism, or repentance. A
death of sinful affections, is necessary before ris-
ing to newness of life, and being animated with
sanctified affections. And also, before entering
Heaven, our natural lives and sinful bodies must
die in order to be changed to a glorified body,
and made meet for the immediate presence of
God. Here let me remark that we need no small
preparation in our natures, in order to dwell with
God, and hold communion with angels. Seeing
it is so essential, how ought we to prize the means
by which such a preparation is effected? The
only way that can lead us to the Father, was
planned by Infinite wisdom and mercy, it cost
the life of the Son of God. Let us see to it, that
we do not slight his merciful condition of access,
and "refuse to hear Him that speaketh from
Heaven."

We are also led to think of a door or a way of
entrance. It is the door into the visible Church,
because it is a pre-requisite to church mem-
bership. No one ought to expect welcome to par-
take of the ordinance of the supper, before he is
regularly baptized. To come to the Lord's em-
blematical table, a sign of being made a partaker
of his divine nature, the virtue of the body and
blood of Christ, before being baptized, which is
designed to signify that which is a pre-requisite to
divine grace, is a manifest perversion of their or-
der and design. In short, that which baptism
signifies, must be, before that which communion

acknowledges, can be. If perversion in the or-
dinances of the Mosaic dispensation, was a hein-
ous crime, how much more so in a dispensation
so much more glorious than that of Moses! In
one sense, at least, Baptism is the door into the
visible Church; and in this respect it represents
the straight gate of evangelical repentance, that
leads into the spiritual kingdom of Christ, and
opens to life eternal.

The ordinance of the Lord's supper is no less
important as a symbol; though none, only such
as really feel their need of a Saviour, can prop-
erly realize its importance. The broken bread is
a symbol of his bruised and broken body for us,
and the wine signifies his running blood. As the
natural elements are calculated to sustain natu-
ral life and cheer the heart of man, so, by virtue
of Christ's sufferings, we may be strengthened
unto eternal life, and ever be cheered and quick-
ened by a communion with our Lord and Sav-
iour.

It is well to consider, that being made partak-
ers of Christ, is something more than receiving
the forgiveness of sins. His spirit, which em-
braces the same principle of love and obedience,
is shed abroad in the heart; and by partaking of
the spirit of Christ, we partake of the law of the
Lord, which is written on our hearts, and in our
minds. "For we are made partakers of Christ,
if we hold the beginning of our confidence stead-
fast unto the end."

One peculiarity of a spiritual communion, con-
sists in requiring one and the same principle of
heart in all spiritual communicants. Consequen-
tly, it is the government laid down for the ordi-
nance that renders it so very significant. It is
certain that a Church of Christ ought not to re-
ceive every one that crieth Lord, Lord, or every
one that professes faith. But whose company is
to be refused in this ordinance? In a word, the
answer is, those who are not in a true fellowship.
Such as "neglect to hear the church" should be
counted equally as unworthy this ordinance as
the unconverted. Matt. xviii: 17.

The churches in the Apostles' day, were com-
manded by the authority of Christ, to withdraw
from certain members, and not to eat or keep
company with them in a church capacity; that
they should "walk as children of light, prov-
ing what is acceptable unto the Lord. And
have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of
darkness, but rather reprove them." Eph. v:
7-11. 1 Cor. chap. v. 1 Thes. iii: 6, 14.

Again, all such as embrace false doctrines,
must be excluded. Phil. vi: 10. Rom. xiv: 17.
2 John x: 11. We are not to suppose the mem-
bers of a church are to be of one mind, and to
be of one opinion about every thing, for that
would be impossible. Only such sentiments as
reflect dishonor on the great head of the Church,
and affect the path of duty, should be any objec-
tion to one's having a seat at the emblematical
table; but if any disagree in these respects, their
hearts and efforts will be divided—will jar and in-
terfere, and their influence will be in competition.
"Can two walk together (in the path of duty),
except they be agreed?" Their imperfect union
or conflicting combination, would be an unwor-
thy representative of Christ's perfect body.

A. C.

[To be continued.]

The impossibility of pleasing all Men.

1. Remember what a multitude you have to
please; and when you have pleased some, how
many more will be still displeased, and how many
displeased, when you have done your best.

2. Remember that all men are so selfish, that
their expectations will be higher than you are
able to gratify. Many and many a time, when
I have an hour or a day to spend, a multitude
have ever expected that I should have spent it
with them. When I visit one, there are ten of-
fended that I am not visiting them at the same
hour. If you have any office to give, or benefit to
confer, which only one can have, every one thinks
himself the fittest.

3. You have abundance to please that are so
ignorant, unreasonable, and weak, that they take
your greatest virtues for your faults, and know
not when you do well or ill; and yet none are
more bold in censuring than those that least un-
derstand the things they censure.

4. You will have many factious zealots to
please, who, being strangers to the love of Chris-
tianity, holiness, and unity, are ruled by the in-
terest of an opinion or sect. These will never
be pleased with you, unless you will be one of
their side or party. As in civil, so in ecclesias-
tical wars, the firebrands cannot endure the peace-
able.

5. You will have rigorous, captious, uncharita-
ble, and unrighteous men to please, who will
"make a man an offender for a word." They
are glad when they can find any matter to re-
proach you; and if once they meet with it, (true
or false,) they will never forget it, but dwell as
the fly on the ulcerated place.

6. You will have passionate persons to please,
whose judgments are blinded, and are not cap-
able of being pleased. Like the sick and sore,
that are hurt with every touch; and at last says
Seneca, with the very conceit that you touched
them. How can you please them, when displeas-
edness is their disease, that abideth with them
at the very heart?

7. You will find that censoriousness is a very
common vice, and that the most unfit are read-
iest to blame. Few are at your elbow, and none
in your heart, and therefore they know not the
circumstances and reasons of all that you do,
nor hear what you have to say for yourself;
and yet those will presume to censure you, who
would have cleared you if they had but heard you
speak.

8. You live among tattlers and tale-carriers,
who would please others by accusing you. Who
is it that hath ears that hath not such vermin as
these earwigs busy at them? except here and
there an upright man, whose angry countenance
hath still driven away such backbiting tongues.
And when these are near men, and you far off,
it is easy for them to contrive the most odious

representations of the most laudable person's ac-
tions in the world.

9. You have men of great mutability to please,
that one hour may be ready to worship you as
gods, and the next to stone you, or account you
as devils; as they did in the case of St. Paul, and
Christ himself. What a weathercock is the mind
of man! especially of the vulgar, the temporiz-
ers!

10. Every man living will unavoidably be en-
gaged by God himself in some duties which are
very liable to misconception, and which will
have an outside appearance of evil, to the offence
of those that know not all the inside and circum-
stances. Men have not the choosing of their own
duties, but God maketh them by his law and pro-
vidence; and it pleaseth him oft to try his servants
in this kind. No wonder if Joseph once thought
of putting Mary away; and how liable was the
blessed virgin to censure by those that knew not
the facts! O, therefore, how vain is the judgment
of man!

11. The perverseness of many is so great, that
they require of you contradictions and impossi-
bilities, to let you know that they are resolved
never to be pleased with you. If John use fast-
ing, they say "he hath a devil;" if Christ come
eating and drinking they say, "behold a glutton-
ous person and a wine-bibber, a friend of pub-
licans and sinners." If you speak fair and pleas-
ingly, they will call you dissemblers and flatter-
ers; if you speak more freely though in a neces-
sary case, they will say you rail. If you give to
the poor as long as you have it, you will be blamed
for ceasing when you have no more. In a
word, whatever you do, be sure by some it will
be condemned; and do or do not, speak or be si-
lent, you shall certainly displease, and never es-
cape the censure of the world.

12. There is among men so great a contrariety
of judgment, dispositions, and interests, that they
can never agree among themselves; and if you
can please one, the rest will thereby be displeased.
You will displease this man's enemy by pleasing
himself. If you are of one party, you offend the
other. And how can you serve all interests at
once; to do so you must at once both speak
and be silent, and verily contradictions, and be in
many places at once, and be for all men's ways,
and of all men's mind. For my part, I mean to
see the world a little better agreed among them-
selves, before I make it my ambition to please
them.

13. Godliness, virtue, and honesty themselves
will not please the world, and therefore you can-
not hope to please them. God and they are not
pleased with the same ways; and which do you
think should first be pleased? The holiest saints
or apostles could never please the world; no, nor
Jesus Christ himself.

14. They are not pleased with God himself;
yea, none hath displeased so many and so much as
he. And can you do more than God to please
them? They are daily displeased with his provi-
dence. One would have rain when another would
have none; one party is displeased because another
is pleased and exalted.

15. How can you please men that cannot
please themselves? Their own desire and choice
will please them but a little while. Like children,
they are soon weary of that which they cried for;
for they must needs have it, and when they have
it, it is naught and cast away; they are neither
pleased with it nor without it. Can you please
such self-displeasers?

16. How can you please all others, when you
cannot please yourself? If you fear God, and
feel the burden of your sins, and have life enough
to be sensible of your diseases, I dare say there
are none in the world so displeasing to you as you
are to yourself. You carry that about you, and
feel that within you, which displeases you more
than all the enemies you have in the world. Fi-
nally, seeing it is impossible to please all men, re-
member that the pleasing of God is your business
in the world, and that in pleasing him your souls
may have safety, rest, and full content, though
all the world may be displeased with you.—Rich-
ard Baxter.

Thoughts of a Rambler.

"Maintain your rank; vulgarly despise—
To sneer, is neither brave, polite, nor wise."

"On entering the coach, at Burlington," says
the writer, "I found but two passengers. My
attention was instantly arrested by the appear-
ance of each—the one an aged man of unusual
size, in a suit of fine black cloth, evidently brush-
ed with care. His head was partly bald; but the
few thin fleeces of shining hair were grace-
fully disposed, and as purely white and soft as ei-
der down. His complexion was ruddy, and regu-
lar for one of his age, which probably was sev-
enty—his eyes large and blue, which beamed
with intellect and benevolence—his linen and cravat
were somewhat clerical—his cane suited to
his weight, was crowned with polished gold, on
which were engraved his initials and crest, and
in his hand was a miniature volume. My romance
was all on fire; instinct with curiosity, I eyed him
so intently, that the old gentleman's eyelids in-
voluntarily fell; but, perceiving my confusion, and
even the pain I felt at my unintentional rudeness,
he soon rallied and restored me by the most cour-
teous address. By this time, my attention was
somewhat diverted to the other, who was a youth
of seventeen, of such surprising beauty and win-
ning manners, so full of the joyousness of the au-
rora of life, and of the ingenuousness of a blissful
ignorance of the world, that I began to imagine
myself in some region of enchantment. We were
all strangers to each other, and though of very
different ages and pursuits in life, we soon made
acquaintance, and beguiled our slow passage
through the shady avenues of the Green moun-
tain, on this lovely summer afternoon, by much
delightful conversation, in which the chief inter-
locutor was the venerable man in black. The
youth, however, participated in his due share, and
made many just and amiable remarks; but to the
astonishment of us both, and to the manifested
pain of the conscript father, he swore LIKE A
TROOPER! and yet with tones so sweet, and in a

manner so native, as evidently proclaimed it a
mere habit, in which his heart and head seemed
in no degree to participate. The old gentleman
related an hundred anecdotes; and in the most
pleasing and popular manner, discoursed of the
wonders of botany, and of the mineral world; of
the sublime *curiosa* in astronomy; of the hidden
glories revealed to us by the microscope; of the
beauties of chrysalization; of the evidences of
design unfolded by optics, especially in the struc-
ture of the eye; of the mere relative nature of
time and space; and that these probably appar-
tain to man alone; and that, if the visible universe
could be compressed into a ball of an inch in di-
ameter, why may not we imagine myriads of
years embraced as it were, by a moment! And
in this delightfully pious and instructive vein he
continued to beguile the otherwise wearisome
hours.

But I perceived the old gentleman occasion-
ally opened his eyes, cast a yearning look of af-
fection on the youth, then closed them with a sigh!
He at length broke the silence; our slumbers in-
stantly left us, and we were again all attention.
Looking out upon the scenery, as we were de-
scending the mountain into a rich valley,
"What," said the old gentleman, can surpass
(bottle, pot, and glass,) the solemn and majestic
(bottle, pot, and glass,) bloom of the surrounding
mountains! (bottle, pot, and glass,) the pensive si-
lence of the groves! (bottle, pot, and glass;) the
pastoral simplicity (bottle, pot, and glass;) of the
cottagers, (bottle, pot, and glass;) of the meadows!
How pleasing it is to contemplate (bottle, pot, and
glass,) the noble spirit of perseverance (bottle, pot,
and glass,) which has enabled the husbandman to
climb the loftiest mountains, and change the rude
garb of nature (bottle, pot, and glass,) for the
rich habiliments of cultivation; (bottle, pot, and
glass.) How pleasing to behold (bottle, pot, and
glass,) the verdant hills rising amphitheatrically
around, (bottle, pot, and glass;) to observe the
progressive influence of the departing sun on the
mountains; (bottle, pot, and glass,) or the bright
orb of day rising in the pride of his splendor, gli-
ding with his ruddy light, and chasing from the
trees, the fogs fantastically formed on their lofty
tops! (bottle, pot, and glass.) Who that has a
soul for Nature's beauties (bottle, pot, and glass,)
would refuse to bow down in worship and grate-
tude to the great Author of so much loveliness!
(bottle, pot, and glass.)

Here the old man ceased, closed his eyes and
again sunk into his corner. With mingled aston-
ishment and heartfelt pain, the youth and myself
exchanged looks, and sighed expressively; re-
cognizing in each other's eye, the deep conviction
that this delightful old man was, after all, a vic-
tim of mental derangement! In a few minutes,
however, he opened his eyes, looked at the youth
so benignantly, and so naturally, that we again
changed looks of recognition, and knew that
there must be some concealed and pregnant mean-
ing in this strange departure from his Mentorian
character.—Dear Sir, said the youth, "I hope
you are not unwell; and may I ask, what did you
mean by all that about the 'bottle, pot, and
glass?'" "My amiable young friend," replied
the old gentleman, "you may well express your
surprise; but what did you mean, during our five
hours of agreeable conversation, by your nume-
rous SWEARING EXPLETIVES? Amidst all of your
good sense and sound observations, for one of your
age, why did you take God's holy name in vain,
more than a hundred times? why did you use
more than thrice that number of times, words
quite as senseless and as unconnected with your
discourse, as my 'bottle, pot, and glass' were
in mine? I thus spoke to show you visibly
and audibly, as it were, the extreme folly of
swearing, and how purely expletive are such
words, and how ill suited to the dignity of a man,
and especially painful, when uttered from youth-
ful lips! God hath endowed us with language,
for the most beautiful communions—for the sole
purpose of conveying our thoughts; and when we
violate that purpose by such foreign materials,
we offend no less against religion than good
taste." The youth burst into tears. "Sir,"
said he, "I reverse all you say, and here solemnly
pledge myself never again to use such unmean-
ing language. I now see its real odiousness and
folly, and for the first time in my life; and shall
ever be thankful for your admonition." The im-
pression sank deep into his heart, and he kept his
word.

The old gentleman has long since been gather-
ed to his fathers. He was an English clergyman
of finished education. The youth is now a man,
and as eminent for his virtues, as he then seemed
to be for his personal beauty."

Usually, when a worldling is dead, we ask how
rich he died? "Oh," say many, "he died rich;
he hath left a great estate." Alas, the poor man
has slept his sleep, lost his dream, and now he
awakes, he finds nothing in his hand. Where
lies his golden heap? only the rust of that heap is
gone to witness against him; his mansion falls
him; only the righteousness of it follows him;
others have the use of it, only the abuse of it he
carries to judgment with him: he hath made his
friends, (as we say,) but he hath undone himself;
so that I may justly write this motto upon every
bag:—"This is the price of blood." Shall I
then treasure up the price of blood? No; Christ
hath entrusted me as a steward; therefore what
I have, and need not, Christ shall have in His
members that need, and have not. So the tran-
sitory creatures, when they shall slide away, shall
not carry me with them; but when I shall pass
away, I shall carry them with me.

COST OF NOT BEING A CHRISTIAN.—It will
cost thee much, dear reader, to be a Christian,
but it will cost thee more not to be one. For, if
thou fail of heaven, thou wilt be an infinite los-
er.

If we will not do that which God hath enabled
to do, how can we expect he should do that for
us, which of ourselves we cannot do?

From the Sabbath School Monitor.

The Presumptuous Boy and Rope.

[The following was written for our little read-
ers by the same friend of youth, who wrote the
story of the wise goat, which was copied into so
many papers a few weeks ago. He was born in
London, but he now lives in New York city. Ed.]

One summer evening, while walking round the
base of Edinburgh Castle, I noticed a number of
people looking with intense anxiety to the summit
of the rocks on which the castle was built. They
were two or three hundred feet high, and as the dusk
of the evening was coming on, I could not at first
perceive the object that attracted their attention.
I therefore inquired of a young man what it was
that interested them so much.

"O, sir," said he, "there is a poor little boy
who has foolishly climbed up the castle hill,
from rock to rock, till he has reached that pro-
jecting cliff, and now he can neither return or
get down by any means, and no doubt he will be
dashed to pieces in the fall, for he cannot hold
there much longer."

My feelings were instantly excited for the safe-
ty of the child. Word was soon sent to the Gov-
ernor of the Castle, who immediately ordered
means used for his deliverance. They found by
looking over the wall above the rock where he
was, that no scaling ladder could reach him, and
the only way to save him was to throw him a
strong rope, with a running noose, which he
might put under his arms. By this means, he
might be drawn up to the top of the castle wall
without much danger.

They threw several times without reaching
him, for the rocks, projecting considerably over
him, hid him from their sight. At length, after
many unsuccessful efforts, they found, by a
slight resistance in drawing back the rope, that
he had hold of it. They now shouted from
above, "Hold fast to the rope, put it under your
arms."

After giving him time enough to fix it right,
they gradually drew him up to the battlements,
and got him safe into the castle. The soldiers
were quite delighted when they had him safe,
and those below rejoiced when they heard he
was rescued. Among the rest, I returned home,
thankful that a kind Providence had delivered him
from such imminent danger.

While musing on this interesting incident, the
following analogy between the rescue of this child
from death, and the salvation of a sinner, present-
ed itself to my mind. This little boy, by his fol-
ly, placed himself in danger of losing his life.—
And does not the sinner, by his folly and wicked-
ness, place himself in danger of losing his soul,
his eternal life? Then, those who saw his dan-
ger, could not help him, he was utterly un-
able to save himself. So the sinner is unable to
save himself. Nor can any human effort save
him. But the people below could send and beg
the governor of the castle to save the child. So
Christians can unite their prayers for the salva-
tion of sinners, and beg God, in his mercy to
save them. How quickly, after the request was
made, was help sent from the castle, and the only
means of safety placed within the child's reach.
Then the cry from the top of the battlements was
heard, "Hold fast to the rope, hold fast to the
rope," and is not the only hope of salvation plac-
ed within the reach of the sinner, when Jesus
Christ is preached as the Lamb of God that taketh
away the sin of the world; that whosoever be-
lieveth in him, might not perish, but have eternal
life?

And may we not imagine we hear the cry from
heaven, Hold fast to him, the only hope set be-
fore you in the Gospel, hold fast to him your on-
ly Saviour.

But suppose the boy had said, No, I will not
trust myself to that rope; I fear it will not save
me. The sun was fast sinking behind the west-
ern mountains; the darkness of night coming on,
and his death was inevitable, and if the sinner re-
jects Jesus Christ, and refuses to trust his soul to
him for salvation, how can he escape? The
night of death is fast approaching, and his soul
must perish forever.

But how rejoiced the soldiers were when the
child was brought safe and sound into the castle.
They caught him up and exclaimed, "Ah, ah,
now we have you safe, now you need not cry,
you will remember this as long as you live; but
never be so foolish as to climb those rocks again."
And is there not joy among the angels of God,
over one sinner that repenteth, and is saved by
Jesus Christ; And may they not be supposed to
rejoice over the sinner, and say, Ah, now you
are safe, now you need not weep; but Oh, shun
sin, that odious, dreadful thing, that had well
nigh ruined your immortal soul? And then the
spectators below rejoiced with those in the castle,
and do not all who love Christ rejoice when sin-
ners are saved?

I rejoiced among the rest, and, my young read-
er, will you not let angels rejoice, and may not I
rejoice over you, because you are safe from eter-
nal death, by believing in Jesus Christ, and trust-
ing in him alone for salvation? W. J.

THE BOOK—Anecdote of Walter Scott.—At
the late meeting of the American Bible Society,
as we learn from the New York Observer, Rev.
Mr. Brainard related a few incidents in the life
of Sir Walter Scott. While lingering near his
end, after returning from Italy, with no hope of
being restored to health, he said one day to a
friend, "Bring me the book." "What book?"
inquired his friend. "Why," said that great
man, whose genius had waked the world, "how
can you ask what book? There is but one book!"

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his
duty. On the contrary, one good action, one
sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for con-
science's sake, will prove a cordial for weak and
low spirits, beyond what either indulgence, or di-
version, or company can do for them.

Let pleasures be ever so innocent, the excess
is always criminal.

"Faith worketh by Love."

The apostle makes faith to be a *working* principle. The belief of the great things of God and eternity, is no negative inert quality, but a most positive and actuating principle of the mind. If a man fully and cordially believes every truth of the Gospel, his belief brings his whole mind and character into harmony with that truth. His faith is the spring of action, controlling and directing his active powers. The mind never, except perhaps in cases of insanity, acts contrary to its belief of existing facts, which bear upon it as motives to action.

If a man *really* believes the gospel, in part, his life will be *partially* conformed to the gospel. And hence is that great diversity of religious experience, which characterizes different sects. There are just the same differences, between this, that, and the other sect of Christians, as to their religious experience, and their modes of exhibiting it, as there are between their views of Gospel doctrine. And for this plainest of all reasons,—their belief of doctrines, begets their experience, and gives shape to its modes and forms.

Nor does this assertion detract from the essential oneness of Christian character. It is indeed true that *true Christians*, of whatever sect or name, have all been made to drink into one spirit. But it is just so far true also, that they are built on the same truths of the Gospel, as the basis of their character. So as to leave it still true, that their defects of character, come from defects of their belief. A man may be really converted, in the embrace of the more essential parts of the system of doctrine, yet if he stumbles at *any one* doctrine of the Bible, his character will be wanting in the qualities and impressions, which that doctrine was designed to produce. If for instance through force of prejudice, or wrong instruction, he so misapprehends the doctrine of divine sovereignty, so as to lose its proper force upon his mind, he will show a defective humility, and a tendency to self-righteousness.

The difference of religious experience, and character begotten by different views of doctrine, is evident to a careful observer of the forms of manifestation of religious experience, which prevail among different sects. For the sake of illustration, and not of invidious comparison, take two examples of real Christians, one nurtured under the influence of the doctrines inculcated by Calvinists, as we are termed, and the other of those taught by Methodists. Both have the essential elements of Christian character, both have been born of God,—by and into essentially one and the same spirit. And yet one who is intimately acquainted with both, will see a great difference in the type and manifestation of the Christian temper of each. They may perhaps be equally far from an exact accordance with the perfect model.—But in each case, it will not be difficult to see, how the doctrinal views have given shape to the qualities in respect to which they differ.

They will have different modes of religious experience, and different forms of expressing them. They will have different tests of Christian character, and a different manner of treating all practical subjects. And the main difference in the case, springs from the difference in the doctrines believed.

If these things are so, there is less ground than many suppose, for the assumption that it makes little difference what we believe, if we keep clear of absolutely fatal error, and embrace enough of the truth to secure salvation. Faith worketh; and the results of its working will appear in actual character, according as the faith and the things believed are good or bad. We can embrace *no error*, without feeling its influence in practical results. We can reject no truth of the Bible, without suffering a corresponding imperfection of character.—*Puritan.*

Eighty-Fourth Psalm.

"As the sparrow findeth a house, and the swallow a nest, Where she may place her offspring, So my thy altars be my abode, oh Jehovah my Hosts! My King, and my God." Ps. lxxxiv. 3.

The common opinion respecting this verse is, that it represents sparrows and swallows as building their nests in the sacred edifices. No other sense can, indeed, be drawn from the common English translation. But there are serious objections to this view of the matter. It is not in the least degree likely that any such lodgments were permitted within these consecrated precincts; and even if they could have been allowed, there seems to be no reason why these birds should prefer this to other commodious places, where they would not be liable to the disturbance unavoidable here, as the concourse to the house of God was incessant and very great.

It is, therefore, clear, that the Psalmist expresses, in this poetic imagery, his strong desire to be readmitted to the sacred abode. The particles of similitude, "as" and "so," are not, indeed, in the original text; but there are many instances in which they are omitted in Hebrew, but where it is necessary to supply them, in order to make an intelligible version. The sense of the passage taken, is, as these birds delight in their appropriate abodes, and frequent them with constancy, so it is my earnest wish to be restored to the enjoyment which I have derived from a continued resort to thy house.—*Walford.*

From the Pastor's Journal.

The Christian's love for the House of God.

Mr. H. had been for several years in feeble health, having in his own view, though not in the opinion of his physician, indubitable symptoms of pulmonary disease. For some months before his decease, he was confined almost entirely to his house, consequently was denied the privilege, invaluable to him, of attending public worship. A few weeks before he died, he said to his wife, "If I live till next Sabbath, I must go to meeting once more." She replied that he might be unable to endure the exertion. Said he, "I cannot once more, if it be possible for me to get there." Mrs. H., who tenderly sympathized with him in his love for the sanctuary, said no more. When the Sabbath came, he requested her to make him ready for meeting. Aware that he could not endure the fatigue of riding from home and attending meeting the same half day, he rode during the morning service to my house, situated but a few rods from the meeting-house, where he sought some repose. Here I found him on my return from the morning service. He said, as I entered, in a tone that betokened the depth of his emo-

tions, "I am come once more to attend meeting before I die." In the afternoon, "we walked to the house of God in company." During the service, the deep solemnity of his aspect, not less than his extreme debility, attracted the attention of those around him. At the close of the service after the congregation had mostly retired, I noticed him standing near one of the doors, and surveying the interior of the house with great deliberation. After he came out, he took a similar survey of its exterior and the adjacent grounds. I was affected by the proceeding, but knew not how to explain it, though I suspected its meaning. Next morning I called upon him, and after a few remarks about his feelings, he said, "I had great enjoyment yesterday at meeting, and before I left, I took a final leave of the house—of the pulpit, and the walls, and the seats. I never expect to enter the sacred place again, but I thank God for the opportunity afforded me yesterday, and I shall thank him, even though the effort should hasten my departure."

Whether he was unfavorably affected or not by his exertion, from this time he failed rapidly, manifesting however, cheerful submission, and unwavering confidence in his Redeemer, and in about five weeks, exchanged, as we trust, hope for fruition, and earthly for heavenly worship, in concert with saints and seraphim.

"How amiable are thy tabernacles, O, Lord of hosts! My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth, for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God. A day in thy courts is better than a thousand elsewhere. I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness."

Manner and Matter in Preaching.

Charnock thus distinguishes between the truth and the style in which it is set forth: a distinction which the ministers of Christ should never forget.

"No man is renewed by phrases and fancies; those are only the oil to make the nails of the sanctuary drive in easier. Words then must be made things intelligible; illustrations to make things delightfully intelligible; but the seminal virtue lies not in the husk and the skin, but in the kernel. The rest dies; but the substance of the seed lives, and brings forth fruit. Separate, therefore, between the husk and the seed. The word does not work as it is elegant, but as it is divine—as it is a word of truth. Illustrations are but the ornaments of the temple, the glory of it is in the ark and mercy seat. It is not the engraving upon the sword that cuts, but the edge; nor the key, as it is gilt, that opens, but as fitted to the wards. Your 'faith must not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God.' 1 Cor. ii. 5. It is the juice of meat, and not the garnishing of the dish, that nourishes.—Was it the word as a pleasant song, or as a divine seed that changed the souls of old, and made martyrs smile in the midst of flames? It was the knowledge of the excellence of the promise, not worldly eloquence, made them with so much courage slight gibbets, stakes and executioners; they had learned the truth as it was in Jesus."

From the Baptist Advocate.

The absent Bible.

MR. EDITOR.—Strange as it may appear, the Bible is absent from many houses, as well as from the eyes and hearts of many more. "Yes," says the reader, "in China, I suppose you mean." No, not barely in China, but in these United States. In attending a funeral some months ago, I was favored with reading a text from a new Bible, and circumstances induced me to believe that the deceased child had never seen a Bible. On another funeral occasion near my place, an aged man, seventy-two years old, died. A Bible was borrowed to favor that occasion. Tell it not in Gath, nor in Carmel. Tell it to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Many children may be taught science, may be taught the principles of industry, and the maxims of this world, who are ignorant of the Bible. Many, indeed, who have the Bible in their houses, cannot easily refer to any given chapter and verse.—They may be dazzled with the light of science, which, however, is imperfect without Bible knowledge, and while they profess themselves to be wise, they become fools. Do parents realize the importance of training up their children in the fear of the Lord? "These things shalt thou teach diligently to thy children."

Said an aged man to me the other day, "When young, I bought a Bible, and kept it yet." I will add he loves to read it. Many pious, considerate young men, and aged men too, have a pocket Bible or Testament always with them. Says David, "Thy word is a light unto my feet, and a lamp unto my path."

An absent Bible is like absent oil: those who love it not, who obey it not, will probably go after it, when they should be enjoying the light of it, and while they are seeking, the bridegroom will come, and they that are ready will enter with him into the marriage, and the door will be shut! Solemn thought!

TEMPERANCE FLAG.—The June number of the Sailor's Magazine proposes a new device for a temperance flag. The following is the description of it.

The principal figure in the flag is the rainbow, which, it is well known, is caused by the simple element of water, enlivened by the rays of the sun. It is a standing token of God's sacred covenant with man. In the left hand corner, near the staff, it is proposed to place the national device, every nation adopting its own; and in the opposite outer corner, either above or below, we would place the dove, with the olive-branch, the well known emblem of peace; while, below the whole, the word Temperance appears in large letters.

The device might be adopted as a banner for temperance societies, Sabbath schools, &c., by some of whom it is already adopted, and painted on silk; and in this case, the whole seven colors of the rainbow might be represented, with all their hues, and other scenery might be added, but when made of bunting, and used as a flag on ship-board, it would probably be best to simplify it as much as possible; to have the ground white, the rainbow made of three circular stripes of bunting, set into the flag, of the colors of blue, yellow and red, those primary colors of the rainbow, with the national device, and the dove of blue, and instead of the word, temperance, at full

length, which might load the flag rather too much, let a large letter T be placed in blue under the rainbow.

The plan, we think, a good one, as matters of this kind have a great effect upon the minds of seamen. Temperance in fact is becoming with them a popular cause, and we doubt whether there is not more of vivacity and novelty and true hearted zeal in the meetings which they hold upon the subject, than among any other class of society.—*Bap. Advocate.*

From the Christian Watchman.

William Paley versus Infant Baptism.
In a sermon preached by this learned prelate in the year 1777, entitled, "Caution recommended in the Use and Application of Scripture language," we find the following paragraph:—

"At the time that the Scriptures were written, none were baptized but converts, and none were converted but from conviction, and conviction produced for the most part, a corresponding reformation of life and manners. Hence, baptism was only another name for conversion, and conversion was supposed to be sincere. In this sense was our Saviour's promise, 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved,' and in the same, his command to St. Paul, 'Arise and be baptized and wash away thy sins.' This was that baptism for the remission of sins, to which Peter invited the Jews on the day of Pentecost, that 'washing of regeneration' by which, as St. Paul writes to Titus, 'he saved us.' Now, when we come to speak of the baptism which obtains in most Christian churches, at present, where no conversion is supposed, or possible, it is manifest that if these expressions are applied at all, they must be applied with extreme qualification and reserve."

The testimony given in the first sentence of this quotation is worthy of notice. We leave to Pædobaptists the task of controverting the opinion of the author of "The Evidences of Christianity." That opinion is corroborated by the most eminent theologians and ecclesiastical historians that have written.

Recommending the advocates of "infant baptism," to imitate the candor of the Archbishop's acknowledgment in the last sentence of the preceding extract, we would affectionately propound this solemn inquiry: What shall be thought of that treatment of Christian ordinances, which forbids the application of scriptural language to them, "without extreme qualification and reserve?"

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MISSIONARIES.—By the arrival of the Hindoo, at this port on Tuesday, we learn that the Dalmatia, Capt. Winsor, who sailed from this port October 22, 1839, with Messrs. Barker, Van Husen and wives, missionaries of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, arrived at Calcutta, Feb. 20, after a passage of 121 days, all in good health. Mr. and Mrs. Van Husen, who are destined to the Teloo-goo Mission, Madras, left the Dalmatia on the river Hoogly, and took passage in the John Adams. The missionaries at the different stations are in good health, except Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who have been sick of the fever and ague. Dr. Judson's health is so far recovered that he has resumed preaching half the day on the Sabbath, after having been laid aside ten months.—*Chr. Watchman.*

Extract from a letter from brother Wm. G. Brown, brother of Nathan Brown, missionary in Burmah, dated, Woodford, June 8, 1840:

"Letters from my brother have been received, under date as late as August last.—His path looks dark. He was then among the mountains of Jaipur, having left the plains to escape the ravages of the cholera, which was making fearful havoc among the natives. His two oldest children are sleeping in the cold grave. He has written a memoir of the oldest and sent to this country."—*Vi. Telegraph.*

Danbury.

The editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register, who is travelling about a little this warm weather, (we wish we had time and money enough to follow his example,) writes home a very interesting letter from Danbury, Conn., of which the following is an extract:

This beautiful town has few places surpassing it in the neatness and elegance of its edifices, and the profusion of its shade trees. Its elms and button woods are of a most venerable character, and must have been of a respectable size when the town was reduced to ashes by the British, during the revolution. The sugar maple, also, is abundantly mingled, and the peaceful street, which is over a mile in length, associated with the contiguous field, presents a delightfully picturesque aspect. Almost every variety of denomination is found here, with their respective places of worship. Even the votaries of Alexander Campbell are putting up their little chapel. A few years since they were called Sandemanian Baptists, but Campbell's Harbinger having been circulated among them, they have adopted his sentiments. From a long conversation I had with one of them, I found that they were not a whit behind him in discarding the idea of the influence of the Holy Spirit, separate from the word. The word is the Spirit, they say, and the only Spirit we may expect. "I believe in no abstract influence of the Spirit," was the repeated remark made by one of them to me. "When you pray, you ask for the aid of the spirit," said I; the reply was substantially, "Read the word, that is all the aid you get." There was a dexterity in perverting several passages that filled me with amazement; for instance, this among others: "Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father." The revelation here referred to, according to the interpretation of this individual, was made by the Father at the baptism of Jesus.—He announced him to be his well-beloved son, and Peter gave his answer accordingly! As there is no kind of intercourse between the Holy Spirit and the soul, prayer seems to be useless. All that is necessary is to read the New Testament, and get along with the precepts there as well as you can—for your own strength is all you have to depend on. What perfect despair must fasten on the soul, that happens to feel its sinfulness and impotency.

The word indeed is the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night, on which the eye of the believer is to be fixed; but as his pathway is through an enemy's country, and the subtlety and power of the foes utterly appalling, what can encourage his heart in the consideration of their might and multitude, oppressed with his own weakness, but the hope of aid, when he puts up his cry, from an omnipotent Helper?

Indiana Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

We learn from the Banner and Pioneer, that a number of ministering brethren, and others friendly to the foreign mission cause, met at Indianapolis, May 16th, for the purpose of consulting on the expediency of forming a state Foreign Missionary Society. A preamble and resolution were adopted, and a society formed, with the above title, of which Elder Jesse L. Holman was chosen President. Dr. Bolles, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of the Convention, and Elder Alfred Bennett, one of the agents of the Board, were present at this meeting, and both took part in the proceedings.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JUNE 26, 1840.

Our Paper.

During the last session of the Convention at Essex, the Committee on Religious Periodicals reported certain resolutions expressing the necessity of rendering a more efficient support to the "Christian Secretary," and we took the opportunity at the presentation of that report, briefly to state what such a resolution really meant, or in other words, what was to be understood by "supporting" the paper. Quite an interesting discussion followed, in which the whole subject was freely canvassed, and the universal feeling of the Convention seemed to be, so far as we could judge, without a single exception, that the Secretary ought to be sustained, and that, if possible, it must be sustained. The report and resolutions were adopted unanimously—but what of that? The passing of good resolutions will not sustain the paper; if it would, the object would have been accomplished long ago, for it has been "resolved" these sixteen or eighteen years, that the Secretary must be sustained. About seventy-five new subscribers, too, were pledged on the spot, at the Convention. This is doing a little towards sustaining it, and but a little, and perhaps it is proper that we should here state to our brethren generally, as we did to the Convention, that the paper needs five hundred additional subscribers, (or an equivalent to that,) to support it. This would make the whole number less than two thousand—and the question is, can the thirteen thousand Baptists in Connecticut furnish two thousand subscribers, or an equivalent, to sustain a religious paper?

Ever since the Secretary was commenced, it has been a burden upon the shoulders of its conductors and proprietors—they have been sometimes one individual and sometimes many—but when at length it was sold out to a certain publisher in another State, who supplied the subscribers for a while with what a brother at the Convention very happily termed "a sort of half-way paper, or papere," the cry came from our brethren in all quarters, that "they could not get along so—they must have their Secretary again—they could not do without it." This desire appeared to be so general and so earnest, that it was decided to make one more trial, and the paper was re-commenced by its present publisher, in connection with his father. From that time to this it has struggled along under circumstances happy or rather partly known, to most of our readers. The subscription list is now perhaps as good as it ever has been—and yet, with the utmost economy and the closest calculation, we cannot obtain from it more than three hundred dollars a year for the support of ourself and family—a sum which, as every body knows, is utterly inadequate for the maintenance of a family in this city. But here we are, bound to our subscribers for the "consideration" of three hundred dollars, (partly received,) to give them their papers, at least, through the volume, which closes in March, 1841. Under these circumstances, what shall we do? Why, if our brethren will do no better by us, we suppose we must contrive in some way to fulfil our part of the implied contract, and continue the paper, or provide for its continuance, through the year, at the expiration of which, unless something efficient be done, the Secretary will probably be given up entirely. Brethren, shall this be?

The obstacles to the prosperity of the paper were discussed by the Convention, and among these the difference of opinion as to the course pursued in relation to the subject of Slavery. The fact was stated, that in one instance a large bundle was discontinued because the Secretary did not say enough on the anti-slavery question, and the very next day another large bundle was stopped because too much was said upon anti-slavery! This whole matter was talked over, and so far as the Convention was concerned, there seemed to be a general willingness with all parties, to sustain the paper, and leave the editor to his own discretion, answerable to his conscience and his God, for his course in reference to this as well as other topics. If our brethren throughout the State will but respond to this feeling, one obstacle to the support of the paper will be removed. And while upon this subject, we take the opportunity to say, in the fear of God, that we have pursued precisely that course which appeared to us to be the path of duty, and the only course, as we firmly believe, by which the paper could have lived as long as it has. But supposing we have misjudged—supposing that, in the opinion of some of our brethren, we have not taken exactly the right ground upon certain subjects—the question is, has the paper, on the whole, been doing good? We think we have evidence that it has—indeed, that it has been doing a great deal of good. If this is the case, then, will our brethren withhold their patronage and suffer the paper to die, because under present circumstances it cannot do quite all they good they think it ought to do?

We make these remarks because we are anxious that the Secretary should live. We believe its continuance to be highly important to our denomination in this State—indeed were it not for this conviction, we should have dropped it long ago. There are probably hundreds of Baptists in Connecticut, who now read the Secretary, and who, if it be discontinued, will take no religious paper at all, because it will cost them more to get a paper from another State, and at the same time they would feel less interest in such a paper; and there can be no doubt that such a state of things would be seriously detrimental to our interests. We know that God is able to protect and build up his own cause, but he is pleased to work by human instrumentality, and since he has placed this among other means within our reach for advancing his kingdom, is it not our duty, and shall it not be our privilege, to use it?

Finally, let it not be supposed that we are pleading for ourselves altogether, although we might have some reason for doing that. But we should be glad to leave the Secretary and enter upon another department of labor, and were the paper affording any income, we should do it, because we should then be able to place the Secretary in other (and perhaps better) hands. As it is, however, we cannot re-

lease ourselves, unless we can get some brother who is able, to take it and carry it through the year, with the understanding that it shall then be discontinued. But we do not like to think of this. Whoever may have charge of the paper, we are anxious it should live, and we make the foregoing one more appeal to the magnanimity, the liberality, the Christian feeling, sympathy and interest of our brethren, in behalf of the Christian Secretary. Shall it live, or shall it die?

BROTHER CUSHMAN.

Much has been said and written upon the subject of Ministerial Changes, or the frequent removal of Ministers from one church to another, and of its causes and effects. Some excellent articles have appeared in the columns of this paper, upon either of the great questions involved, or we give views upon removal of Ministers. I wish to make a few inquiries, in relation to the subject, and hope that you or some of your correspondents will answer them.

First, where a church has been destitute of a settled minister for some time, their numbers are few and they are feeble as to temporal means, for the support of the Gospel, make an effort to have a settled minister among them; they make the subject one of prayer to God, they endeavor to arouse the sleeping energies of all the members of their little band, who have wandered from the fold for want of a shepherd: they finally obtain a man to their minds, they struggle to raise the necessary means to support him, they succeed beyond their expectations, all seems to be prospering, they are all united, their congregation increases, and they appear to bid fair to receive a blessing from on High, and thus they go on for one year—then the minister becomes attached to the people, and he wishes to know if they want him another year. All respond that they do want him, and he is ready, and all appears to be doing well. Is it a minister under such circumstances, to go west or elsewhere, and strip this little flock of their Pastor, and leave them destitute, to again undergo discouragements, and to leave toil and labor before they can obtain another to their minds? And is it the duty of a minister under these circumstances to leave his church to go to a wider field of labor, when there are precious souls to save in New England?

June, 1840.

We have barely a remark or two to make in reply to the above. In the first place, whatever may be the minister's duty in such a case, we think it wrong to attribute any portion of the responsibility to the Missionary Board. We suppose that when a minister offers himself, or is proposed by some friend or acquaintance to the Board, their only inquiry must be in reference to his qualifications for their service. They cannot be expected to go into an examination of his circumstances in connection with the people of his charge—indeed, such an investigation would extend to be entirely beyond their sphere.

As to the minister's duty in the circumstances above supposed, if he is under any engagement to remain with his people, of course there can be no question that it would be exceedingly wrong for him to leave them for another field. But if there be no engagement between the parties, the minister, so far as we can see, must decide for himself, being responsible to his God alone for the result. The responsibility is certainly great, but we know not where else it can rest; and were we called upon for advice in any particular case, we could not undertake to give it, unless we were fully acquainted with all the circumstances and feelings of the minister himself, as well as those of his people—and even then, we are by no means sure that we should do it, although we might have no hesitation in dealing what we should consider our own duty in a similar situation.

"IS INFANT BAPTISM SINFUL?"—We have received a communication from some one who professes to be "not fully a Baptist, but a seeker for the truth," inquiring "whether infant baptism is considered by us to be a sinful practice, and on that account ought to be rejected?" and wishing to see the question fairly treated in our columns.

This appears to us rather a singular question, as from the tenor of the communication, and the remarks in relation to the discussion upon this subject, we conclude that the writer must be satisfied that the word of God affords no warrant for any such rite as infant baptism. If we are asked whether we consider the sprinkling of water upon a child's face to be sinful, we answer No—certainly not; but if God has given us no warrant for the performance of such a ceremony, it follows that it is a rite of human invention; and although the sprinkling, in itself considered, may be perfectly harmless, yet for a person who knows that God has appointed no such rite, to say, in performing it, "I baptize you, in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost," when neither the Father, the Son, nor the Holy Ghost have given him any authority for the act, must certainly be sinful. This, we presume, no one will deny—and the only question then is, whether infant sprinkling is an ordinance of God or of man? We regard it as abundantly proved to be a mere human ordinance, and on that account it ought to be rejected. And as it must be a sin to use the name of God, where he has not authorized it, we of course believe it to be sinful to administer this rite in the name of the holy Trinity.

Our last communication from the author of "Sermons for the Family," containing No. 23, (we are not certain whether there was more than one number,) has some way been mislaid, and we are unable to find it. We regret this, but if our brother can find time to re-write it, he may charge us with the postage. In relation to the subject contained in the same letter, we found no opportunity to present it, and indeed, if we had, we doubt whether anything could have been done. In fact, on several accounts, it is rather an unfavorable time for any thing of the kind just at present.

"THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY."—We have received a specimen number of a work with the above title, designed to be a semi-monthly re-publication of standard religious works on practical subjects, suited to young persons—edited by Rev. R. Brierly, North Springfield, Vt. The present number is the commencement of a "Bible's Self-Discipline." The plan and style of the work is the same as in the Christian Repository, Baptist Library, &c. If that of the Christian Repository, Baptist Library, &c. If we have room, we will publish the prospectus next week.

MINISTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—By a list published in the Christian Watchman, we see that there are just two hundred Baptist ministers in Massachusetts, of whom one hundred and fifty-eight are pastors of churches.

The Baptist Advocate states that Br. Ira M. Allen, who has lately been brought quite low by sickness at the South, has returned to New York in renewed health, and will now remain and officiate in his capacity as general agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

REV. JOHN O. CHURCH has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Buffalo, and has received an invitation to become pastor of the Sixth Street Baptist church in New York city.

We understand that the members of the Rev. Dr. Hove's congregation in this city, have contributed, within a few days, for the benefit of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, more than sixteen hundred dollars. As this is an extra collection, and is not expected to interfere with the annual contribution during the approaching autumn, considering the hard times, it will be viewed as a very handsome sum, and highly creditable to the Christian liberality of the congregation.—*Courant.*

Convention of Western Baptists.

The General Convention of Western Baptists held its sixth session at Louisville, Ky., commencing on Tuesday, the 2d inst., and closing on Saturday, the 6th. Judging from the report of the proceedings, in the Banner and Pioneer, the session must have been very interesting, and we trust that much good will be the result. The introductory sermon was preached by Elder S. W. Lynd, of Cincinnati, from Luke xiv. 19. Elder J. G. G. was then chosen President, and T. J. Robert and A. R. Hinckley, Secretaries. The Convention went into Committee of the whole on the state of the denomination in the Western and South Western States and Texas, and the brethren being called on by States, much interesting information was elicited. Elder W. C. Buck gave a brief view of the progress and present prospects of the Baptists in Kentucky.

"Their prosperity within 5 or 6 years has been unparalleled. After the schism and divisions produced by the influence of Campbell and other causes some ten years since, the speaker thought the number of consistent and correct Baptists in the State did not exceed 25,000, while the ministry, by removals, deaths, departures from the faith, and exclusions, were greatly impaired. He estimated the present number at about 60,000, while the ministry had gained somewhat in numbers, but more in efficiency, which he estimated at 200 or 250. The number of members opposed to missions and other forms of benevolent action, he thought, did not exceed 6000."

On the subject of ministerial support and education, and the pecuniary ability of the Baptists in that State, he remarked that many of them were rich, lived in splendid houses, &c., but they had been wrongly trained, and hence the obligation to consecrate their property to the cause of Christ had not been felt. In these respects, however, a better state of feeling was thought to be gaining ground.

Elders Holman and Owen spoke of the condition of the Baptists in Indiana, which in many respects was very similar to that of Kentucky.

Elder J. M. Peck gave a detailed statement of the past and present condition of the denomination in Illinois. He stated that in that State there were two classes of Baptists, between which there was no direct official correspondence and intercourse. The one class consisted of 14 Associations, and upon estimate about 120 churches, 99 preachers and 3500 members, which has taken steps to promote missions and other objects of benevolence. Some of these associations and churches had thrown themselves from the ranks of the Baptists in general union, by declarations of non-fellowship with all who had any thing to do with missionary efforts. Many of the churches of this description were dwindling and fast becoming extinct. Some of the preachers of the more ultra class considered themselves and the people that it was a dark and cloudy day to Zion—that the flock of Christ was a little flock, and the smaller they grew the more encouragement they seemed to take. But there were many others in these churches who were anxiously enquiring why they were left without revivals and were wasting away while the churches favorable to missions were prosperous, increasing and enjoying precious seasons of revival. Some of the associations and many of the churches were in a neutral attitude and it is hoped will feel their duty and privilege soon to co-operate.

The other class of Baptists in Illinois embraced 156 churches, and 106 ordained and 13 licensed preachers, and 451 members. The number reported as baptized last year in all these churches was 785. The mission, Bible and Ministerial Education funds contributed as reported were about \$1,616. More full and accurate reports would have shown at least \$2000 for these objects. The speaker spoke of the Iowa Territory as a most important region for missionary operations, now containing the estimated population of 50,000 souls, with one small Baptist association organized, 8 or 10 churches, and some half a dozen preachers.

Elders J. Sweet and I. T. Hinton made some further interesting statements respecting Illinois.

Elder R. B. C. Howell gave some brief statements of the condition of the denomination in Tennessee and other South-western States and Texas. The speaker thought the number of Baptists from removals and other causes, had rather decreased in Tennessee. "The churches and brethren have nothing very remarkable in their circumstances. Parities exist. He thought the 'New Test.' day, including neutrals, the most numerous. The Baptists in that State have about the most wealth and intelligence as the other classes of the community. In four or five years past several brethren have been settled and sustained as pastors of churches. The denomination raise and appropriate about \$1500 for Home Missions, and contribute probably about \$1000 for Foreign Missions and kindred objects. Some efforts have been made in Ministerial Education and in getting up an Institution. Several young brethren are now students in the University at Nashville.

The state of affairs in Mississippi is somewhat similar, except there are a larger proportion of ministers to the number of churches, and less opposition to benevolent measures. A few intense were presented in relation to Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida.

In Texas there is considerable Baptist influence; and the speaker read from a Galveston paper, notice of a meeting to form an Association, and call on the churches to co-operate.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of Foreign and Home Missions, the Am. Baptist Publication Society, Am. and Foreign Bible Society, and kindred objects, all which were discussed with much interest, and appropriate resolutions passed. Brethren Lucius Bolles, Howard Malcom and M. J. Rhees, were present from the eastern States, and took part in the meetings. The outline of a Constitution was prepared for the permanent organization of the Convention, including provision for a Home Mission Agency in the Valley of the Mississippi. This constitution is to be presented to the associations, &c., and to be finally acted on next year. A "Western Baptist Historical Society" was also formed.

PORTERSVILLE, June 20th, 1840.

Mr. Editor—

The Stonington Union Association held its annual meeting at Preston, on the 17th and 18th inst., commencing with a sermon from br. I. R. Steward; text, let Cor. xi. 2, "Moreover, it is required in stewards that a man be found faithful." Organized by choosing the preacher, Moderator.

The various benevolent objects have a good share of attention, and the interest was increased by the preaching and counsel of Eld. J. Peck, agent of the Am. Bap. Home Mission Society, whose communications were very well "seasoned with salt." A collection was taken up in aid of said Society, of \$30, upon which a vote was passed to constitute Elder J. G. Wightman, a life member. The choir performed well; a numerous congregation attended, and were unusually quiet on the occasion. The next anniversary was appointed with the 3d church in Groton. But more, if you think best, when you receive a copy of the minutes.

E. DENISON, Clerk.

REV. HOWARD MALCOM has declined his appointment, as President of Shurtleff College, at Alton, Illinois, and accepted the Presidency of Georgetown College, Kentucky.

"The impossibility of pleasing every body" is very quaintly and graphically set forth in the article on our first page, from the pen of Richard Baxter. Editors of newspapers know all about this "disease of displeasement."

Mrs. Martha Johnson, who died recently at Salem, has left twenty five thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Lunatic hospital, in trust for the benefit of the poor patients belonging to the county of Essex—and an annuity of \$2000 to Julia Brace, the deaf, dumb and blind girl at Hartford.

Lawson Coolidge, Esq. deputy warden of the State Prison at Wethersfield, has been appointed Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison.

For the Secretary.

ANOTHER PEACEFUL AND HAPPY DEATH.

Departed this life about the 20th May last, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Calvin Burrows, aged 23 years. Nearly five years she has been a member of the 3rd Baptist Church in Groton, retaining a very constant regard for the cause of her Redeemer, and his people.

When taken ill, she soon had some premonition that the time of her departure was at hand. Nature struggled a while, and why not?—An affectionate husband, a tender mother, and other friends, produced strong and mutual attachments, which grace alone could break and leave no wound in the heart of the departing spirit. That grace was granted her; she joyfully anticipated the land of rest, and in substance repeated the apostolic triumph over the grave, saying, "Could I see my grave open, and know that I must lie in it to-morrow, it would be no trial to me." In a short time death came disrobed of terror, and on the 23d, her mortal remains, with her little one, were deposited in their last earthly home, awaiting the summons of the last day. O how fleeting is life! how happy its close in the triumphs of grace. E. DENISON.

Public Statute Laws of Connecticut.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1840.

An Act regulating special Electors' Meetings for the choice of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the next session of the Supreme Court of errors, in the county of Hartford, be held in said county on the first Tuesday of July, 1840, instead of the time now by law prescribed for that purpose.

Sec. 2. All cases made, or to be made returnable to the session of said Court as heretofore by law to be holden on the second Tuesday of June, 1840, and all business or matters pending before said Court, shall be proceeded with, heard and determined at said session, to be holden on said first Tuesday of July, 1840.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from the time of the passage thereof.

CHARLES J. M'CURDY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES HAWLEY, President of the Senate.

Approved, June 4th, 1840. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "An act to regulate the election of Senators, and to divide this State into districts for that purpose."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Westford, in the county of Middlesex, shall be and remain a part of the 19th Senatorial District.

Approved, June 4th, 1840. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An act in addition to, and alteration of an act entitled "an act for the Assessment of Taxes."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any person or corporation, to whose list the Assessor or Assessors of any town, shall have made addition for any money or debts at interest, pursuant to the Statute in such case provided, enacted in the year 1836, shall appeal to the Board of Relief for such town, if such person or corporation, shall, before said board, make oath or affirmation regarding his, or their money and debts at interest respectively, and shall answer all proper interrogatories relating thereto; such disclosures so made, shall be deemed conclusive, unless the same shall be rebutted by other evidence given before said board, when said party assessed shall be present, or shall have had reasonable notice to be present.

Sec. 2. That so much of said statute as is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 5th, 1840. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An act in addition to an act for the regulation of Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the reports of the judicial decisions of other States and Countries, may be judiciously noticed by the Courts of this State, as evidence of the common law of such states or countries, and of the judicial construction of the statutes, or other laws thereof.

Approved June 5th, 1840. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

OUTRAGE.—We learn that a daring attempt was made to murder Mr. Rice, a large contractor on the Western Railroad, on Saturday forenoon last. When about six miles out of Springfield, on his way to his contracts, which are between Westfield and Becket, he was shot by a pistol ball in the neck, pulled from his wagon, stabbed, and thrown down a hill near by, and then dragged into the bushes, where the ruffian took his pocket book, and left him for dead. He was discovered a short time after the outrage, and received every attention which could be paid him, and at the last accounts was likely to recover. It is supposed the robber thought he had a great deal of money about him, but we understand he had but little. Hundreds of the ruffian were out on Saturday afternoon, in search of the ruffian, but we have not heard the result.—*Courier.*

A person supposed to be the villain, was arrested near New Haven last Tuesday, and passed through this city, on his way to Springfield for examination.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road on Tuesday of last week. A teamster who was confident of his government over his cattle, was driving a pair of oxen near the track in Wallingford. As the train approached the cattle became restless, and one of them jumped upon the track and was struck by the engine, which broke the yoke, tossed the animal 8 or 10 feet into the air, and killed it. The other ox escaped without injury.

A crowd of 4000 people—including many females!—assembled in New Orleans on the 2d inst in front of the Parish Prison to enjoy the execution of a lost fellow creature named James B. Mellen—who was hung under the sentence of the law, being attended by Mr. Twitchell, a Presbyterian clergyman. The American of the next day says:

"The shouts of laughter and ribald jest indulged in by the witnesses of these scenes, evince the existence of no feeling but that of brutal enjoyment in the last sufferings of a fellow mortal."

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Worcester Rail Road, near Westboro', on the 17th inst. from the collision of two trains of cars, which resulted in the serious injury of two persons, George Brooks, son of Stephen Brooks of Brighton, and Mr. Ostell, of Mr. Ostell the musician, and slight injuries to several others. The two engines were much broken, and were so completely interlocked by the shock, that it was found impracticable to separate them.

Extension of British Authority.—By an account at New Bedford, we learn the British have formally taken possession of the Bay of Islands in New Zealand, in the name of Victoria.

A Bad Fix.—Not long since, a man returned to Greenfield, in Massachusetts, after an absence of thirty years, and found his wife married. Supposing him dead, she had long since thrown aside her weeds, and given her heart and hand to a second.

PIRACY ON THE HUDSON.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 9th inst. states that a few evenings since, the schr. Carroll, Capt. Michaels, was proceeding to Newburgh, when she was hailed by three men on shore, who requested to be taken as passengers. When they got on board, they wrested the helm from Capt. M. whose only force was a young man and a small boy—and taking possession of the vessel, put her about. After being forced to take several oaths, Capt. M. and his two hands were suffered to go ashore on Bedlow's Island; and the ruffians proceeded for the Jersey waters, where the vessel has since been found—stripped, plundered, and sunk. The name of one of them Capt. M. has ascertained to be Dean Vandevender—and has taken measures for his arrest.

HORRIBLE.—Bartholomew Voeberg, of Danube, Herkimer Co. N. Y., a man of intemperate habits, fell from his wagon, his foot catching in such manner as to drag him, and his horses going at full speed—he was thus dragged beneath the wagon, for the distance of half a mile, past his residence, with his face downward coming in contact with every impediment of a rough road. His leg finally became severed or torn from the body, and he was picked up, most horribly mangled. He lived several hours, and appeared rational.—*Courier.*

The news of Father Matthew's temperance labor for Ireland, have reached the factory city of Lowell, Mass., where the Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. McDermott, administered the pledge on Sunday last to over 500 of his congregation.

The officers of the U. S. East India squadron have published a circular expressing their convictions of the usefulness of the missionaries on the Sandwich Islands; and warning those who are disposed to injure them, that they are citizens of the United States, and as such, their wrongs will be promptly redressed. It is signed by seven lieutenants and several other officers.

Mr. Marshall Wheaton, of Thompson, Ct. was drowned while bathing, near Providence, on the 13th inst.

ing as a director in said Savings Society, any thing in said act to which this addition, to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, That the amount so loaned to all, or either of said banks, shall not exceed at any one time, ten thousand dollars.

CHARLES J. M'CURDY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES HAWLEY, President of the Senate.

Approved, June 4th, 1840. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act concerning the Supreme Court of Errors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the next session of the Supreme Court of errors, in the county of Hartford, be held in said county on the first Tuesday of July, 1840, instead of the time now by law prescribed for that purpose.

Sec. 2. All cases made, or to be made returnable to the session of said Court as heretofore by law to be holden on the second Tuesday of June, 1840, and all business or matters pending before said Court, shall be proceeded with, heard and determined at said session, to be holden on said first Tuesday of July, 1840.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from the time of the passage thereof.

CHARLES J. M'CURDY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES HAWLEY, President of the Senate.

Approved, June 4th, 1840. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "An act to regulate the election of Senators, and to divide this State into districts for that purpose."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Westford, in the county of Middlesex, shall be and remain a part of the 19th Senatorial District.

Approved, June 4th, 1840. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An act in addition to, and alteration of an act entitled "an act for the Assessment of Taxes."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any person or corporation, to whose list the Assessor or Assessors of any town, shall have made addition for any money or debts at interest, pursuant to the Statute in such case provided, enacted in the year 1836, shall appeal to the Board of Relief for such town, if such person or corporation, shall, before said board, make oath or affirmation regarding his, or their money and debts at interest respectively, and shall answer all proper interrogatories relating thereto; such disclosures so made, shall be deemed conclusive, unless the same shall be rebutted by other evidence given before said board, when said party assessed shall be present, or shall have had reasonable notice to be present.

Sec. 2. That so much of said statute as is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 5th, 1840. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An act in addition to an act for the regulation of Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the reports of the judicial decisions of other States and Countries, may be judiciously noticed by the Courts of this State, as evidence of the common law of such states or countries, and of the judicial construction of the statutes, or other laws thereof.

Approved June 5th, 1840. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

DEATH OF 700 SLAVES BY STARVATION.—Another actually awful instance of the horrors of the slave trade, is furnished by the papers received by the Great Western. The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List says:

The last accounts from Mozambique state that two slaves, one a ship and the other a brig, were wrecked in Mozambique harbor during a hurricane from the southeast, but the crews of both, and 200 slaves on board the brig, were saved. The ship had arrived the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves. It was reported of the brig, which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board 900 slaves, but during a hurricane (in the prosecution of her voyage) the hatches were battened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that three hundred of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food. The gale recommenced, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was an additional 300 slaves perished from the same causes, and 100 of the remaining 300 slaves died on the passage to Mozambique harbor, whither she repaired for the purpose of getting a farther supply."

The Remains of Napoleon are to be transported to France. The French Government requested Great Britain to surrender his dust, and a pedlar's wagon near, expressed before it was complied with.—The Paris papers are devoted to enthusiastic congratulations on this event.

CENSUS OF LOWELL.—The Lowell Courier publishes the census of that city, as lately taken, under the law of the State. It exhibits a population of 20,981, of whom 7,341 are males, and 13,639 females.

The Colored Population in Upper Canada amounts to 12,510. A meeting has been held, at which it was resolved to petition the Queen for a grant of land, in order to be colonized thereon throughout, instead of being scattered as they are at present throughout the province.

On Saturday night, June 6, the store of Mr. Dudley Smith, in Hadley, was forcibly entered, and robbed, and set on fire. It was providentially discovered about 3 o'clock Sabbath morning and the fire extinguished, before the remaining goods were all consumed. Two young men, Ezra Lemon and a Mr. Miller were taken and a quantity of the goods found, and a pedlar's wagon near, designed, as was supposed to receive the goods, to be conveyed round the country, and sold "cheap for cash." Surely we have fallen on sad times. The Selectmen of Hadley offered a reward of \$100, for the apprehension of the thieves.—*Chr. Reflector.*

The Banks in the District of Columbia were rechartered by the U. S. Senate, on the 16th inst., by a vote of 20 to 13.

HOOKE TO DEATH.—On the 12th instant, Mr. Sumner Williams, of Chester, Mass., was hooked by one of his oxen, while driving them. The wound was so severe as to cause his death the next day. His age was 41 years.

The Yellow Fever has appeared at New Orleans.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 23d inst., Mr. Rufus Barnard, to Miss Aulenia Loomis, of Coventry.

At New Haven, on the 18th inst., L. A. Thomas, M. D., to Emeline, daughter of Philemon Peckham, Esq.

At Middletown, 11th inst., by the Rev. Arthur Gran- ger, Mr. William Bailey, to Miss Maria Paddock, both of Middletown.

In Chatham 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Emery, Mr. Zachariah Wadsworth, to Miss Sarah C. Dierston, both of C. On Sunday evening last, Mr. Stephen Bell, Jr. to Miss Betsey A. Burton, both of Chatham.

DIED.

In this city, 21st inst., Mrs. Sarah L. Morgan, wife of John Morgan, Esq. aged 76.

In Newington, town of Wethersfield, on the 21st inst. Mr. Amos Fairchild, in the 45th year of his age.

At East Longmeadow, June 11, Mr. Eleazer Keeney, aged 52, formerly of Manchester, Ct.

In Huntington, 11th inst., Mr. Silvester Post, aged 72.

In Litchfield, 11th inst., Mr. Timothy Miller, aged 54.

In Sharon, the 12th inst., Miss Mary G. Sears, daughter of Dr. John Sears, aged 25.

At Ellington, 31st ult. Col. Samuel Thompson, aged 84.

At Windsor, June 3, Mrs. Ann Loomis, aged 75.

At Lebanon, on the 18th inst. Mr. Horace Strong, late of Bolton, aged 41.

At Haddam, June 1st, Miss Julia Cone, aged 34 years. She had been a member of the Baptist church in Haddam for 15 years. She adorned her profession by her regular Christian deportment. She delighted in the worship of God. Her seat was very seldom vacant at church, although her health had been feeble for the last two years. She possessed an amiable disposition; those who knew her best esteemed her most. Sabbath, May 31st, she was unexpectedly attacked with an apoplectic fit. So severe was the shock, as to render her speechless, and so far as could be judged, senseless, almost immediately, which deprived her friends of the consolation of hearing her speak one word after she was taken. She lingered until the next day, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M., when the spirit left the tenement of clay, and took its flight to God who gave it, and, as we trust, to mansions of rest. This event has caused a wide vacancy in the domestic circle. Her relatives deeply feel their loss, especially her aged parents, yet they rest assured their loss is her gain.

Our kindness to our suffering friends Would keep them still below; But he who loves them better, sends, And at his call they go.—*Cos.*

Receipts for the week ending June 24.

A Gates, 18 00; B. Remington, 15 00; Ralph Flint, 50 cts.; R. Lee, 2 00; Wm. Edwards, 2 00; P. G. Parsons, 2 00; Mrs. Clapp, 1 00; W. Denison, 5 00; L. B. Ward, 3 00; P. C. Turner 7 50; S. Ambler, 12 00; do. for L. Hartwell, 2 00.

Sabbath School Notice.

The next quarterly meeting of the Sabbath School Society of the Hartford Baptist Association, will be held with the First Baptist Church in Suffield, on the first Saturday (the 4th day,) of July next, at half past 9 o'clock, A. M. It is earnestly desired that there may be a large delegation of Brethren, Superintendents, Teachers and Scholars present, to celebrate this approaching anniversary of our nation's independence, in the delightful and important duties of our Sabbath School Convention.

Wethersfield, June 17, 1840.

NOTICE.—The Sabbath School Convention of the Stonington Union Association is appointed to meet at Stonington Boro', on Wednesday, 1st of July next, in the meeting house of the Baptist church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This Convention is to be composed of Delegates appointed by the Sabbath Schools in this Association and vicinity, whose object it is to promote the S. S. cause by every practicable means. It will therefore be deeply interesting to teachers, and it is ardently desired that there may be a very general attendance; also of ministering brethren. Let every school be well represented on that day.—Let as many of the larger scholars as possible attend, also parents and guardians. Shall we regret it in eternity, if we spend one more day, in striving to do something in behalf of the dear children, who in all probability are destined to act in events far more trying than has been the lot of their fathers? "He shall turn the hearts of the fathers to the children."

ERASTUS DENISON, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE.—The next quarterly meeting of the Fairfield County Baptist Ministerial Conference will be held, with Divine permission, at the house of Bro. Denison, at Weston, on Tuesday, July 14th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. BIDDLE, Sec.

THE Person who a long time since borrowed of the subscriber a book called "Riley's Narrative," is requested to return the same without further delay.

B. HASTINGS.

Hartford, June 26, 1840.

NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Ministerial Conference of the New Haven Baptist Association and vicinity, will be held in the Baptist meeting house in New Haven, on the first Tuesday in August at 10 o'clock, P. M. The following is the assignment of parts.

1st. Reading the Scriptures, and hymn at the commencement of public service.—A. D. Watrous, L. F. Beecher.

2nd. Sermon.—by F. Hawley.

3d. Exposition of Rom. 1, 17—D. T. Shailer, and A. D. Watrous.

4th. Exposition of Matt. 5, 48—T. C. Teasdale.

5th. Exposition of Heb. 6, 4, 5—H. Miller and R. Jennings.

6th. Essay on the Nature of Conversion.—J. Noye.

7th. Subject for oral discussion. The moral condition of man by nature.

8th. Sketches or Skeletons of Sermons are expected from each member of the Conference.

Ministers residing in the limits of the Association or vicinity, are affectionately solicited to become members of said Conference—and also to present, at the next meeting, such expositions or essays as they may deem proper.

H. MILLER, Secretary.

Sabbath School Libraries.

ROBINS & FOLGER, have received a supply of the publications of the New England Baptist Sabbath School Union, and of those published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, which they sell at the same prices as they are furnished by the Agents of the Parent Societies in Boston to Sabbath Schools.

These Books, in addition to their large Miscellaneous Stock, they offer to such in this region as desire to replenish their Sabbath School Libraries.

N. B. None need subject themselves to the trouble and expense of a journey to Boston, or the expense of freight on the Books, when they can have them as above in as great variety, and as cheap as in Boston.

June 12, 1840.

BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by ROBINS & FOLGER, 120 Main street.

Macaulay's Miscellaneous Essays.

Dowling's reply to Miller—showing the incorrectness of Mr. Miller's positions relative to the time of the end. By John Dowling, A. M., pastor of the Pine street Baptist Church, Providence, R. I.

History of St. Domingo.

Clark, on the Mulberry Tree.

Flower and Fruit Garden Companion.

Cook's Own Book.

Benjamin's Architect, new edition.

Tales, Ballads, &c. by Mrs. Gilman.

The Swine Breeder.

The Young Woman's Guide.

The Young Mother's do.

The Young Maiden's do.

Alcott, on Tea and Coffee.

POETRY.

From the Religious Souvenir, for 1840.

The Saviour's Voice.

BY S. DRYDEN PHELPS.

"Peace, be still."
The winds are fierce, the storm is loud,
The frightful waves roll swift and high,
Above, a dark and threatening cloud
Obscures the azure-vaulted sky.

A barque is on the foaming deep,
And terror fills the seaman's breast.
But Jesus now is wrapped in sleep,
For he hath laid him down to rest.

In vain they strive against the storm,
To guide the vessel safe to shore;
Yet fearful of impending harm,
They now the Saviour's aid implore.

Then rising from his lowly bed,
The raging winds obey his will,
And o'er the sea a calm is spread,
At the blest mandate, "Peace, be still."

Like seamen on the ocean's tide,
Bound to a far and foreign clime,
O'er life's rough sea we swiftly glide,
And pass beyond the verge of time.

Though storms may rage and hearts be sad,
And hope give way to grief and fear;
Still this one thought should make us glad,
The Saviour, though he sleeps, is near.

Should even the darkest tempest rise,
Presaging gloom, and threatening ill,
How soon 'twill vanish from our skies,
When Jesus speaketh, "Peace, be still."

How sweet the comfort of that voice,
When to the humble soul 'tis given,
To bid the wavering heart rejoice,
And guide the pilgrim on to heaven!

Suffield, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philosopher Corrected.

At the late anniversary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, the Rev. Mr. Lawrie, (Wesleyan Missionary from the South Seas,) said he wished it was in his power to say that English sailors were the only persons who in other lands sunk the Christian character. He had met with a great number of persons, not sailors, who acted in a way directly calculated to disgrace the name by which they were called. Many years ago, he was dining with Sir Thomas Gisborne—who was a truly Christian English gentleman—at Parramatta. An English philosopher was present, who had visited New Holland with the view of ascertaining what kind of beings the aborigines were. He set about examining the craniums of the blacks, and having examined all the bumps on their skulls, he pronounced them to be the orang outang species. He (Mr. L.) had labored amongst them two or three years, and a young man was then dying, but dying a Christian. He invited the Doctor to accompany him on the following morning, stating that he could produce an argument quite new to him in his investigations. He accompanied him, and on entering the room where the young black was lying, he (Mr. L.) said to him, "Now Thomas, relate to this gentleman what you were, what Christianity has done for you, and what are your hopes and views concerning another world." He gave as clear an account of his heathen, wretched, polluted condition as any man could do in a few words. He then detailed the operations of the Spirit of Christ on his heart, giving him to feel that he was a sinner, and needed a Saviour. He then spoke of embracing Christ by faith, and concluded in the language of the Apostle, "The sting of death is sin, the strength of sin is the law; but thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Mr. L. then thought he had a fair opportunity of coming into direct contact with his antagonist, and asked him whether he ever saw a monkey die like that young man. They might easily guess what he looked like. With some difficulty he obtained this answer from him: "Sir, my philosophy stands corrected by your Christianity."

The late Dr. Baldwin.

Several interesting incidents in the life of this man of "blessed memory," that we do not remember ever to have seen in print, were related at the meeting held in Boston, to which allusion was made two weeks since. With one of these incidents, that explained the origin of the well-known hymn, "From whence doth this union arise," &c., of which Dr. Baldwin was the author, were peculiarly struck. It was stated that Mr. (afterwards Dr.) B. labored seven years as a minister, before his settlement at Boston. He was accustomed, during this time, to preach frequently and with great success in several of the towns in the vicinity of his residence. The attention to religion was sometimes so remarkable that his almost entire congregation in one town would accompany him to the next—a distance of several miles—where he had given out a previous appointment to preach. On one of these occasions, especially, he observed that every eminence he gained, (the country being new and uneven) the road both before and behind him as far as he could see, seemed thronged with an almost continuous line of persons on foot, who were going a distance of five or six miles to hear him preach a second time the same day. The affectionate interest with which they seemed to regard each other and himself in particular, suggested to his mind the subject of the hymn above alluded to, which he composed in the course of his ride, and committed to paper immediately on his return home.—*Advocate & Baptist.*

"I'LL CONSULT MY WIFE."—That is what old Judge Thatcher, of Massachusetts, said to Blount of North Carolina, when they were members of Congress, at Philadelphia, and when the latter challenged the Judge to mortal combat: "I'll consult my wife, sir," replied the Judge, taking off his three-cornered hat, and making a bow; "and if she is willing, I'll favor you with a meeting."—*New York Commercial.*

Rising and falling inflections.

Professor Bronson, in his lecture last evening, remarked that the reason why some pulpit orators always put their hearers to sleep, is because they invariably speak in the falling inflection. For instance, in reading a hymn, they will commence a line at the upper part of the voice, and slide down to the lower part of it, in some such manner as is indicated in the following example: *LIFE IS THE TIME TO SERVE THE LORD.* This style of speaking has a lulling influence on the hearer, drawing the curtain over the windows of his soul, and the public speaker who adopts it, will have the mortification of discoursing to sleeping audiences. Professor Bronson said that during his College life, when a certain clergyman preached, without knowing the reason why, he found it impossible, with his utmost exertions, to keep his eyes open. Let him feel ever so bright and wakeful, at the commencement of the sermon, a few sentences of it would send him into the arms of Morpheus. He now recollected that the good old pastor belonged to the 'up and down' class of orators, whose sleeping-inducing oratory is not very likely to electrify multitudes or enchain Senators. The Professor said it was a fact, singular and laughable as it might first appear, that rising and falling inflections had not only something, but a good deal, to do with nursing babies. When a nurse or mother is in high spirits, whether she knows it or not, she speaks or sings to a child in the rising inflection, and this has a tendency to keep the child wide awake; but, on the contrary, when in drooping spirits, she will sing or speak to 'ma's diamond,' in the falling inflection, and it soon falls asleep. Professor B. remarked that he had been frequently amused at witnessing the attempts of mothers and nurses to get their 'little ones' asleep when they themselves were blessed with an overflow of animal spirits. They would 'lullaby, lullaby, hush thee, my dear, lie still and slumber' them, most perseveringly, wondering, all the while, what could be the reason that the 'little dear' did not 'go sepy.'—*Boston Trans.*

Irreverent conduct of a Dog.

"Among the historical anecdotes of dogs, it must not be forgotten that the memorable schisms between England and Rome, which commenced in the reign of Henry VII. were rendered irreconcilable by the irreverent behavior of Sir Thos. Boleyn's dog to Pope Clement the Seventh. Sir Thomas Boleyn, who was father of the celebrated Ann Boleyn, afterwards one of the Queens of Henry VIII. had been created Earl of Wiltshire by that monarch, and was at the head of the embassy appointed by him to argue to the point of his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, before the Council assembled at Bologna, in the presence of the Pope. The Pope, when he gave audience to the Earl, required that he should acknowledge his supremacy by kissing his toe. This the Earl, being of the reformed religion, positively refused to do, although it was a piece of homage which all the sovereigns of Europe were accustomed to perform, when admitted into the presence of the head of the papal church. While Clement, in a very high tone, was insisting on the propriety of the English Earl submitting to the ceremony, and extending his toe significantly towards him, at the same time the Earl's dog, imagining, no doubt, that a signal insult was intended to his master by this gesture, sprang forward, and bit his holiness' toe, which provoked a general burst of laughter from all present, and was so highly resented by the Pope, that he refused to admit the Earl to a second audience. The Earl of Wiltshire returned to England with his suite, and the separation of this country from the papal seat took place in less than four years after this ridiculous incident."

Public Statute Laws of Connecticut.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1840.

An Act to provide for the Registration of the names of the Electors of this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Selectmen and town Clerk of each town in this State, shall constitute a board to make Registration of the names of the electors in such town, and to ascertain and determine who are entitled to vote therein, for all the officers to be elected on the first Monday of April annually, and also of all who are entitled to vote at each successive election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, commencing on the first Monday of November next; and said board shall be called the board of Registration.

Sec. 2. The town Clerk shall officiate as clerk of said board, and in case of his absence, said board may appoint any other person Clerk thereof, who shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of duty; and the members of the board, before they enter upon the duties hereinafter prescribed, shall take the following oath:—You each of you solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will faithfully perform the duties of a member of the board of Registration for the current year, in conformity with the laws of this State. So help you God.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the board in each town, to meet by the first Monday of March annually, and proceed forthwith by diligent inquiry, to ascertain the names of all the electors in such town, be chosen at the next State election, and also of those who are entitled to vote only for a portion of them; and they shall complete separate alphabetical lists of such names, and lodge the same, authenticated by the signatures of the members of said board or a majority of them, in the office of the town Clerk, for public inspection, on or before the third Monday of the same month.

Sec. 4. In order to ascertain who are legally entitled to vote at the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States in November next, and at each succeeding one, said board shall meet in each town, on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of October, 1840; and on the Tuesday following the first Monday of October quadrennially thereafter, and proceed as before named, to make out an alphabetical list of all the electors who are entitled to vote at such elections, which list shall be authenticated in the manner named in the preceding section, and lodged in the office of the town clerk, on or before the third Monday of the same month.

Sec. 5. True copies of said list, attested by the Clerk of the board, shall, on or before said third Monday of March, and said third Monday of October, be posted up in such places as the inhabitants of the town, at any lawful meeting, may direct. And shall cause copies of such lists to be posted upon three or more public places, in their respective towns.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the board in each town, to meet at such convenient place as they may appoint, on the last Monday in March annually, and on the last Monday of October, 1840, and on the last Monday of October quadrennially thereafter, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said days, to correct and revise such lists, and they shall remain in session for that

purpose, and for the purpose hereinafter prescribed, shall live o'clock, P. M. of the said days, with the liberty of any necessary recess during said time; and said board may adjourn from time to time, but shall be in session on the Saturday next preceding the said first Mondays of April and November, from ten o'clock, A. M. till two o'clock, P. M., and longer if necessary to perfect said list, and to examine and denounce upon all applications to be admitted to the privilege of elector, and to administer the oath by law provided, to those so found to be qualified. Any person who shall be found to be an elector in such town, shall have a claim to be admitted to the office of elector, and shall be entitled to apply to said board for registration of his right to apply to said board for registration of his name, and also for that of any other person or persons omitted in the Registry, and may also object to the registration of the name of any person, (either inserted by the board, or proposed to be inserted,) on the ground that such person is not legally entitled to be in said town. Said board shall make such errors from, and such additions to or deletions from, the same shall find to be necessary to rectify the errors of such town, entitled to be voted at the elections, which lists shall be authenticated as aforesaid:—Provided, that the name of no person shall be erased from the lists, till he shall have had a fair opportunity to be heard thereon.

Sec. 7. The board shall give notice of the time and place of holding their sessions to correct and revise the Registry lists, upon the lists posted up as before directed, and by advertising the same in one or more newspapers, if any are published in the same town. And in addition to the sessions of the board, before the opening of the electors' meeting, and whenever an adjournment of the meeting of the electors of any town shall be held for the choice of a representative to the General Assembly, said board shall also, at said place, hold a session on the day of election, previous to the opening of the meeting; which said session shall be only for the purpose of admitting and registering, as electors of such towns, those applicants legally qualified to be so admitted, who have attained the age of twenty-one, since the last session of the board.

Sec. 8. Duplicate copies of said corrected lists, shall be made, one of which, shall, on the Saturday next preceding the said first Monday of April and November as aforesaid, be lodged in the office of the town Clerk, for public inspection; and the other shall, before the opening of the polls on the said first Monday of April (or at any adjourned electors' meeting) and on said first Monday in November, be delivered to the presiding officer of such electors' meetings, who shall conform thereto, in receiving the votes for all officers to be elected at said meetings or at any adjourned meeting of the electors, for choice of Representatives, except so far as the same may be altered in the manner by this act prescribed. And said presiding officer shall receive the votes of all persons whose names are on said lists of voters as certified by said board, and whose name is not on said lists. The name of each elector, at the time of voting, shall be checked by the town Clerk or one of the select men, or by any one or more persons appointed by them.

Sec. 9. The original official list of voters, as made out by the board, and the list or lists used on the day of election, with the marks or checks upon the same, shall, by the presiding officer of said meeting, within twenty-four hours after the final adjournment of the same, be lodged in the office of the town Clerk, where the same shall be kept on file and carefully preserved.

Sec. 10. If any member of the board of Registration, or if any presiding officer of an electors' meeting, or any clerk appointed to perform the service specified in this act, shall, without just or reasonable cause, refuse or neglect to discharge any of the duties hereinafter prescribed, he shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars, payable to the Treasury of the County in which said officer resides;—and if said member, presiding officer or clerk, shall be guilty of fraud in performing said duties, he shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, payable to the Treasury of this State, or to imprisonment in the County Jail for a term of time not exceeding six months; or to such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same.

Sec. 11. If any person shall willfully give a false name, or any false answer to the board of Registration, when in session, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid into the Treasury of the State; and if any person whose name is not on the Registry list, shall vote or attempt to vote at either of the elections named in this act, on the assumed name of any other person whose name is on said list, he shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, payable to the Treasury of this State, and to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail.

Sec. 12. The Selectmen and town Clerk of the several towns in this State, in lieu of the time now by law provided for that purpose, shall meet at the place of holding electors' meetings, or at such other place as shall be designated by said towns, or the Selectmen thereof, on the last Monday of March annually, and on the last Monday of October, 1840, and on the last Monday in October quadrennially thereafter, at nine o'clock, A. M. of said days, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon all applications, to be admitted to the privileges of an elector, and for the purpose herein before prescribed, till five o'clock, P. M. of said days, if so long a time be necessary, and may adjourn said meetings from time to time: Provided, that no person shall be admitted an elector on the said first Mondays of April and November, except such as have attained the age of twenty-one years, after the last meeting of the board.

Sec. 13. The board for the admission of electors, may, at their discretion, examine applicants for said privilege, and witnesses who appear before them, under oath; and if any person shall, in giving his testimony before said board, be guilty of willful false swearing such person shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer the punishment prescribed by law, for the crime of perjury.

Sec. 14. Every legally qualified elector of any town in this State, having resided in the State the time required by law, shall be authorized to vote in any other town in the State, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, and other Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;—and any such elector, who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the Congressional District in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of Congress in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding such Congressional district, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the Congressional district in which